



Eurodelta-Trends

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Observed air pollution trends in the EMEP region between 1990 and 2012

Trend assessment

- CLRTAP/EMEP Task Force on Measurement and Modelling
- <http://www.nilu.no/projects/cce/reports/cccr1-2016.pdf>

Ozone

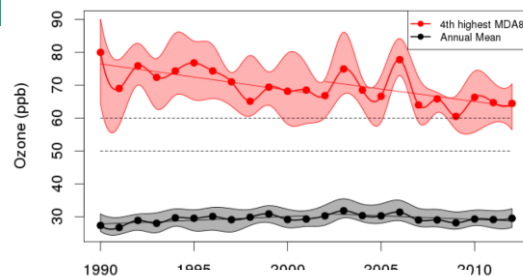
- Flat trend for annual mean (1990-2012)
- 10% reduction in the amplitude of peaks (1990-2012)
- 20% reduction in the number of 50ppb exceedances (1990-2012)
- 30% and 37% reduction of SOMO35 and AOT40 (2002-2012)

Sulphur & Nitrogen compounds:

- 60 to 90% reduction for S (1990-2012)
- 30 to 40% reduction for N (1990-2012)
- 30% reductions of PM10 & PM2.5 (1990-2012)
- Flattening of the trend for reduced N over past 10 yrs

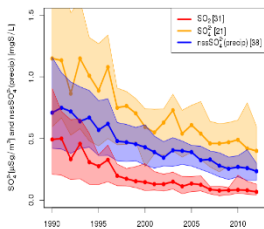
HM&POP

- 60 to 80% reductions for Pb, Cd, HCB
- 30% for Hg & BaP (flat trend over recent years)

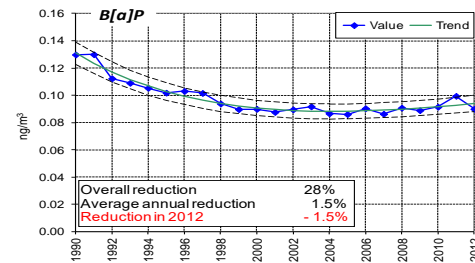
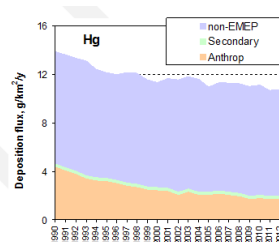
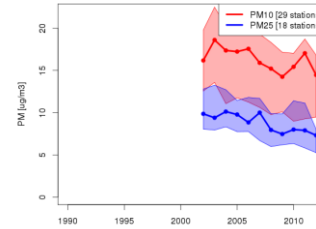


03

Ox. S



PM



Multi-Model hindcast of Air Pollution in Europe for 1990-2010

Science & Policy Questions

Model validation	How do models compare with observations in <u>1990, 2000, 2010</u> ? How do models capture the <u>trend</u> in observations (1990-2010)?
Attribution	Can we detect a significant impact of <u>emission changes in Europe</u> ? Can we detect a significant impact of <u>emission changes beyond Europe</u> ? Does <u>meteorological variability</u> affects the AQ trend over the past 20 yrs?
Impacts	Provide input to <u>health & ecosystems impact</u> models

Experimental setup

Description of the exercise

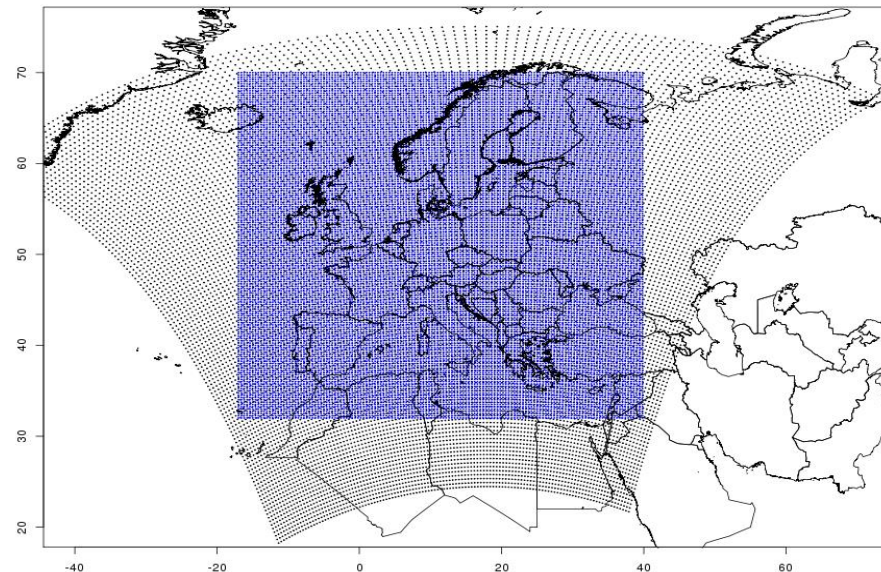
- GMD 2017 model experiment description paper

8 regional CTMs

- Chimere (INERIS+CIEMAT, FR+ES)
- CMAQ (BSC, ES)
- EMEP (MSC-W, Met-Norway)
- LOTOS-EUROS (TNO, NL)
- MATCH (SHMI, SE)
- MINNI (ENEA, IT)
- Polair3D (CEREA, FR)
- WRF-Chem (IASS, DE)

Common setup

- Domain ~25km resolution
- Meteorology (WRF/EuroCordex, some exceptions)
- Emissions (GAINS/ECLIPSE-V5)
- Boundary conditions (Obs-based)



3 tiers of experiments

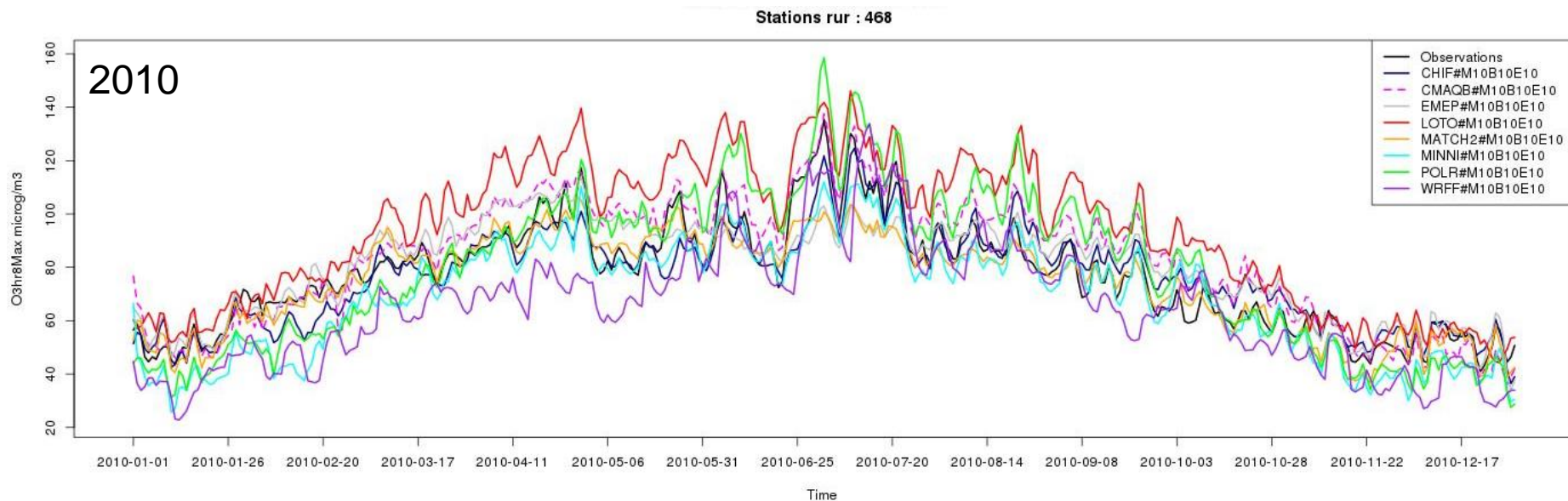
- 1990/2000/2010 reference
- Sensitivity (emissions & boundary conditions)
- Full 21yr hindcast

Outputs

- 1.8T, 20 000 files
- Centralised on aerocom server

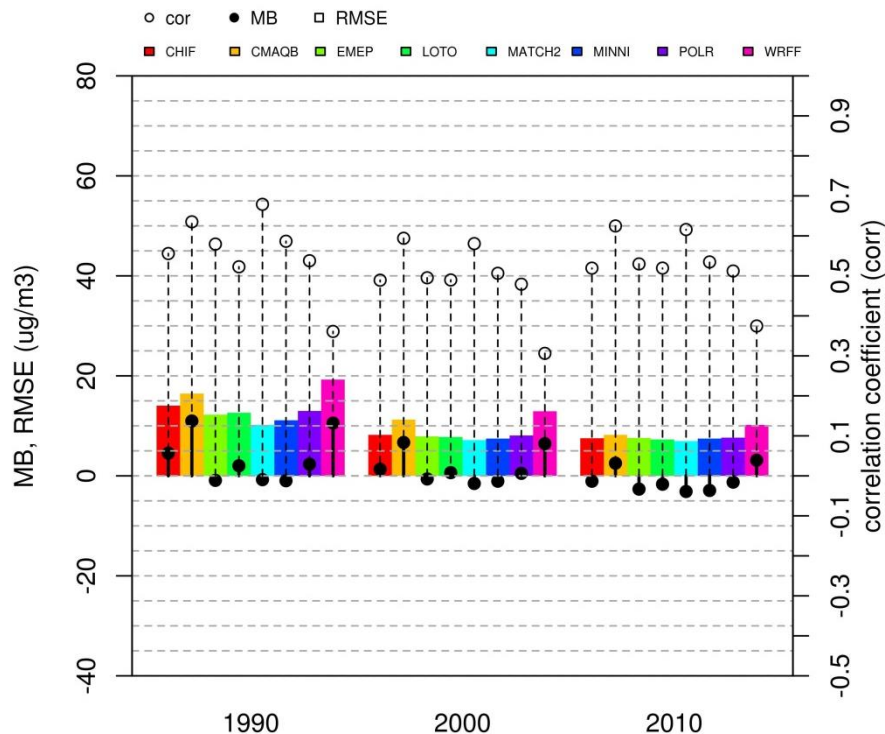
Tier	Scope	Contributions
1	1990/2000/2010 Reference Sensitivity to European Emissions	8
2	Sensitivity to Boundary conditions	8
3	1990-2010 trend 1990-2010 trend: with 2010 emissions	6 5

Model evaluation: Ozone (MDA8), 2010

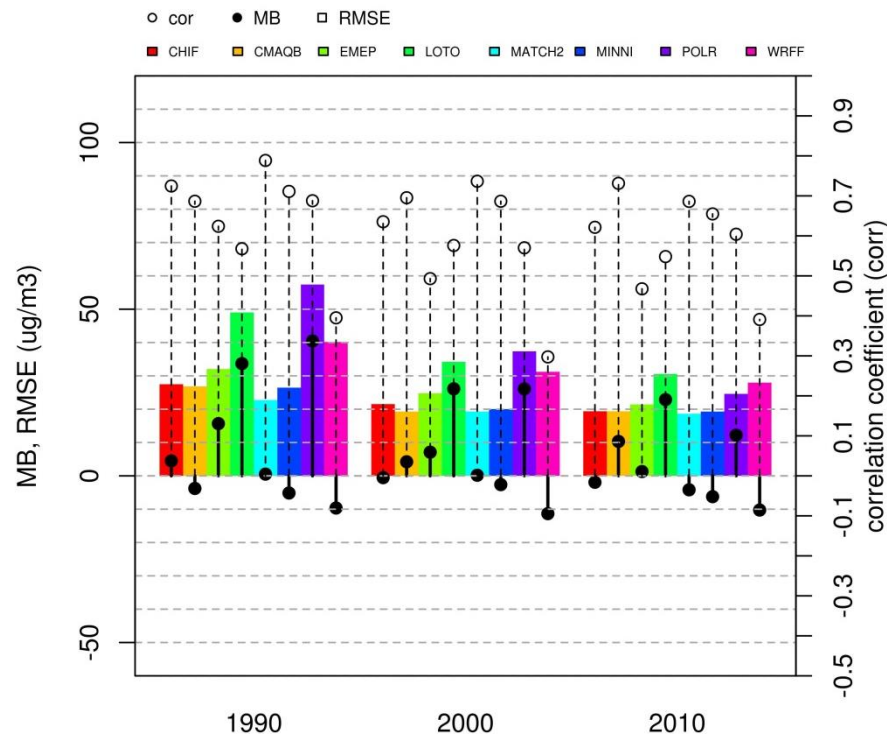


Quite some spread amongst models

NO₂ - rur



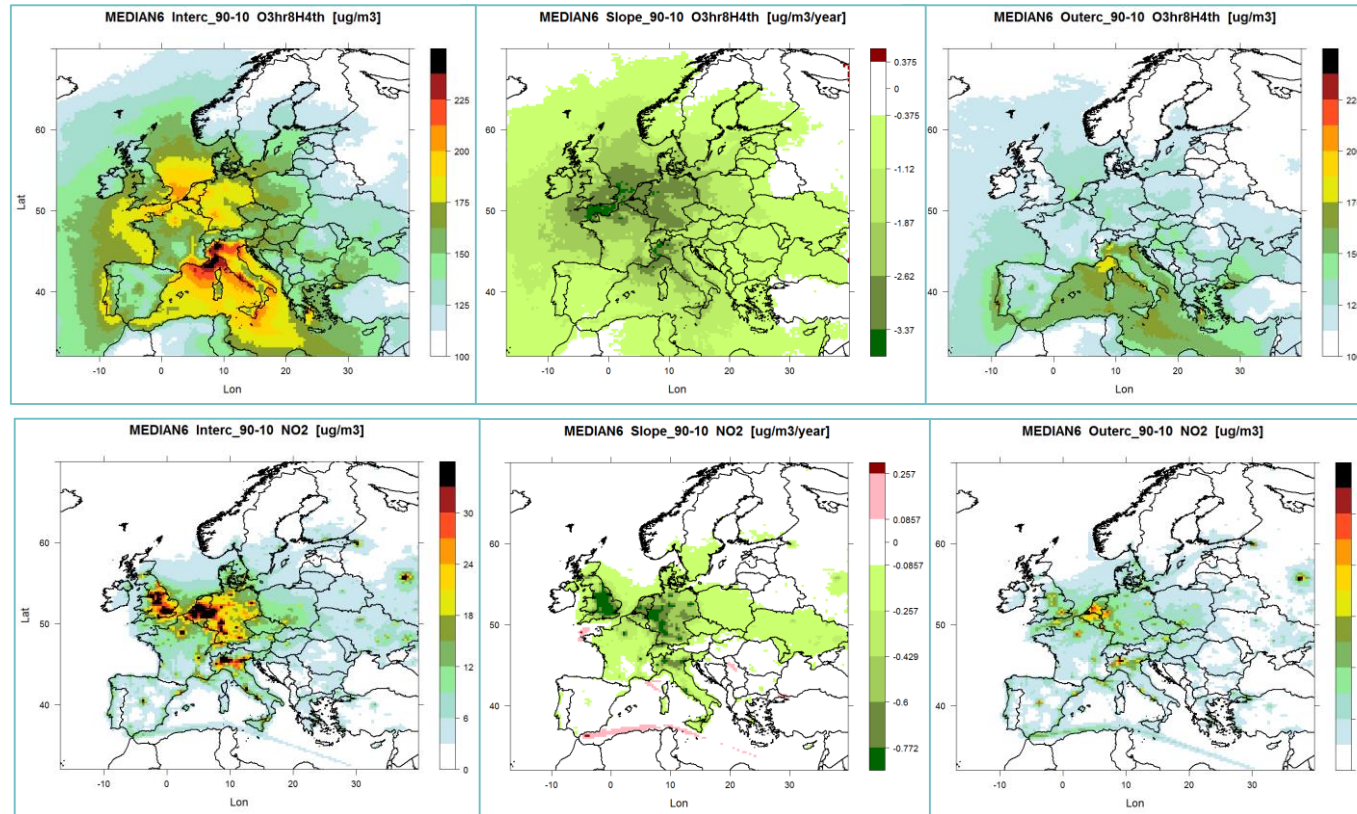
O₃hr8Max - rur



But overall good performances
 (although lower correlations than usual due to met driver)

Trends: slope and estimated 1990 & 2010 levels (4MDA8, NO₂)

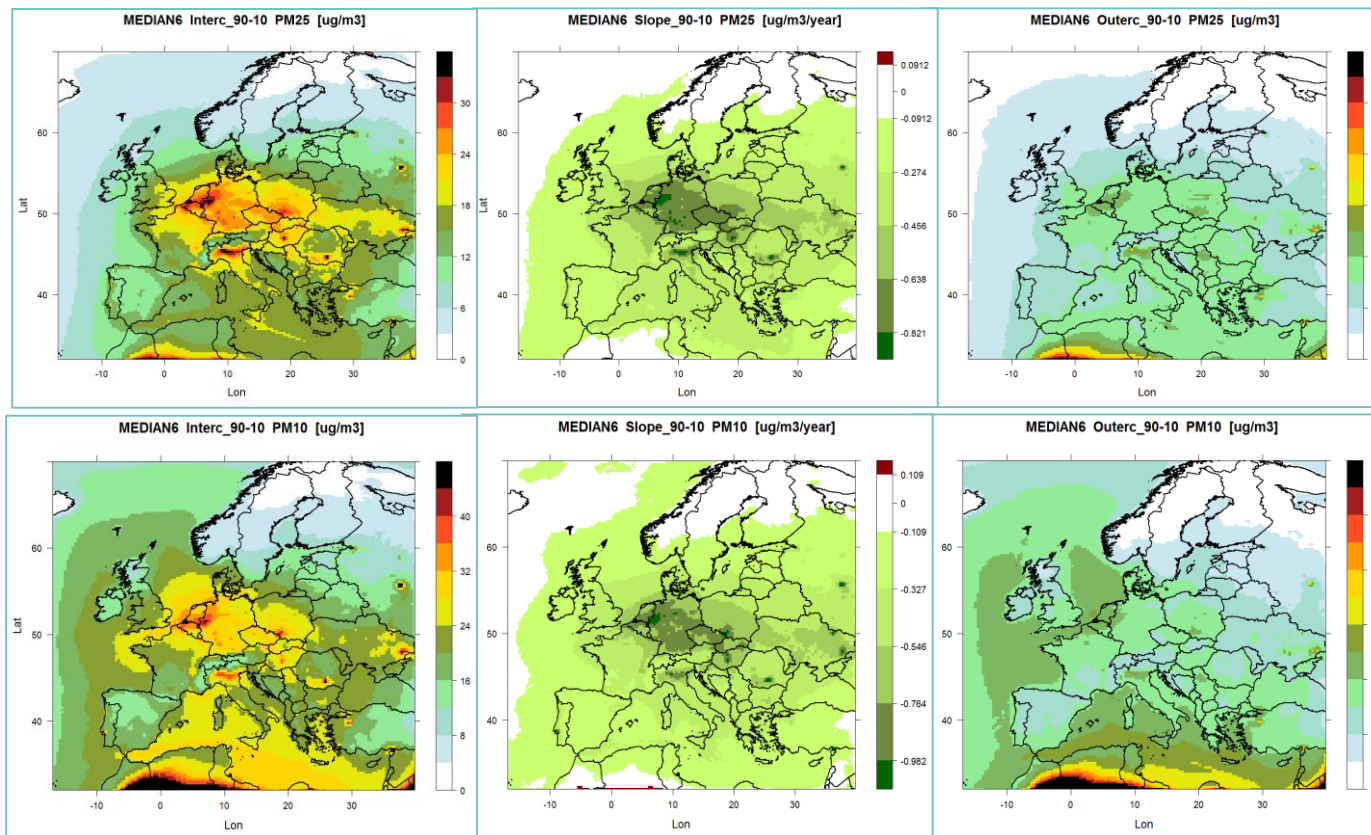
Courtesy K. Cuvelier



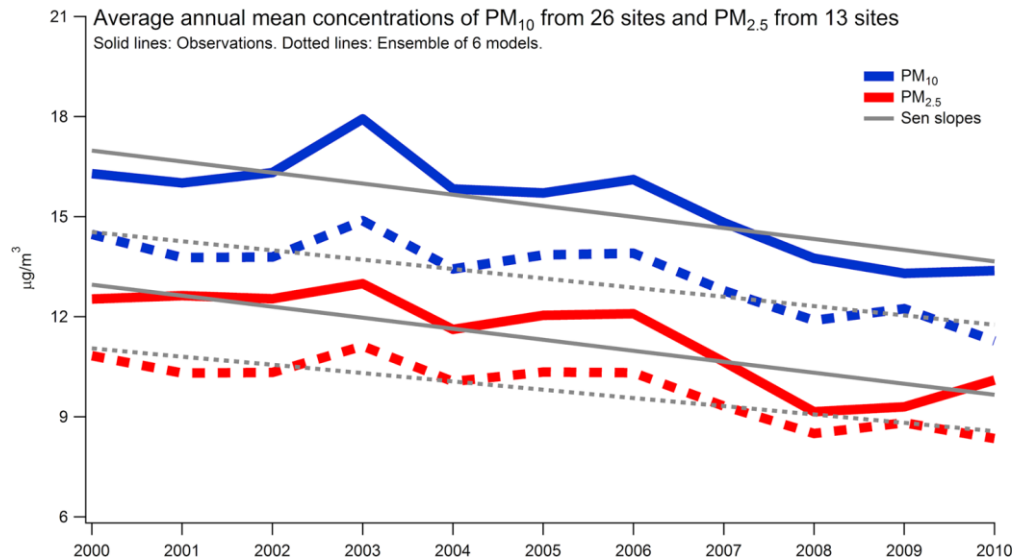
MEDIAN6 (EMEP, CHIF, LOTO, MATCH2, MINNI, WRFF) – 21 years

Trends: slope and estimated 1990 & 2010 levels (PM2.5, PM10)

Courtesy K. Cuvelier

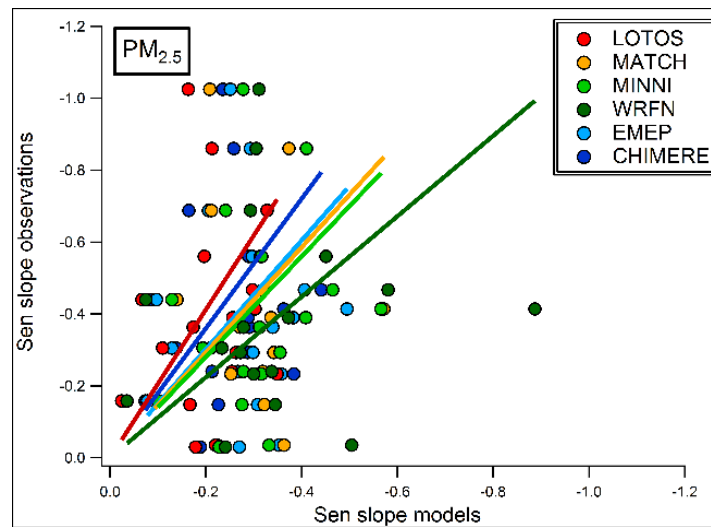
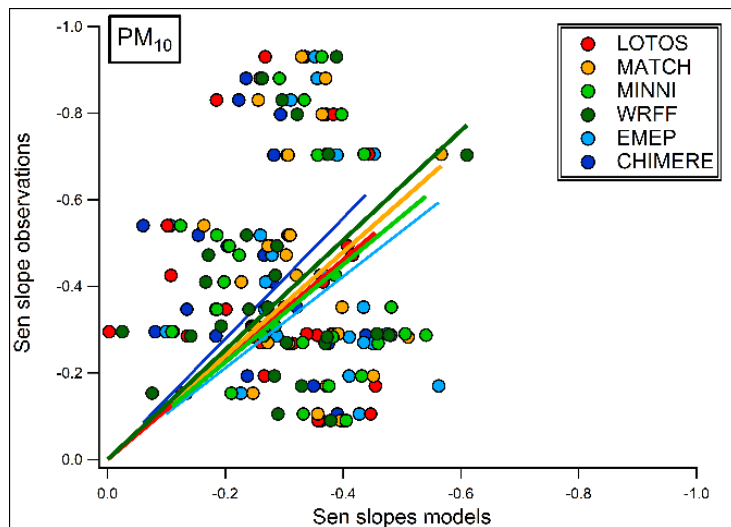


MEDIAN6 (EMEP, CHIF, LOTO, MATCH2, MINNI, WRFF) – 21 years



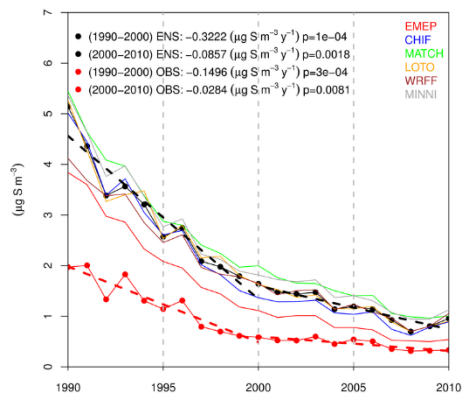
PM ₁₀ :	MOD	-0.28 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	-1.9 % yr^{-1}
	OBS	-0.33 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	-2.0 % yr^{-1}
PM _{2.5} :	MOD	-0.25 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	-2.2 % yr^{-1}
	OBS	-0.33 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	-2.5 % yr^{-1}

The 6-mod ensemble slightly underestimates observed trends: less for PM10 than PM2.5

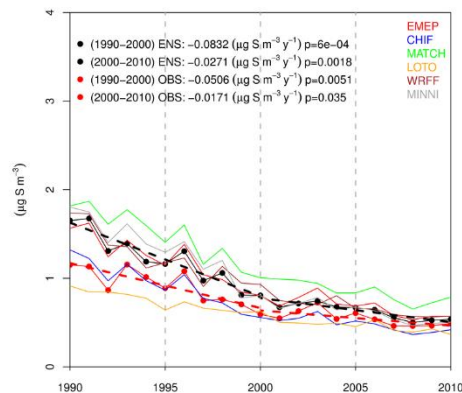


Large spatial variability

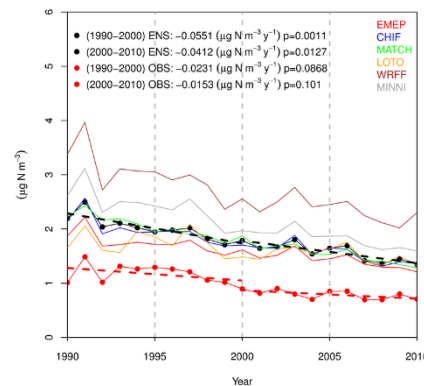
SO₂ at available EMEP sites



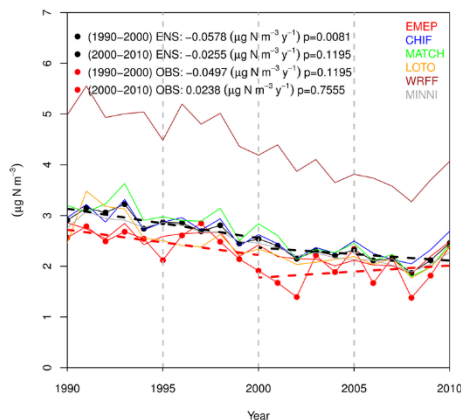
PSO4 at available EMEP sites



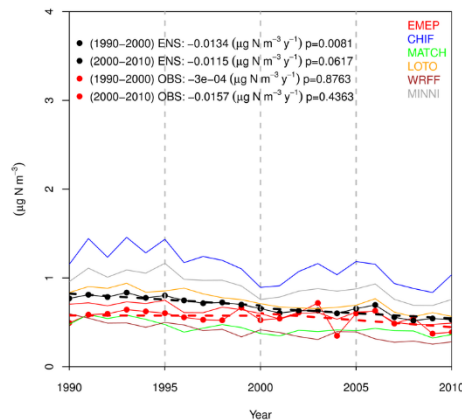
TNH4 at available EMEP sites



NO₂ at available EMEP sites



TNO3 at available EMEP sites



Overestimate SO₂, but consistent trend
 Capture well the flat trend for TNO3

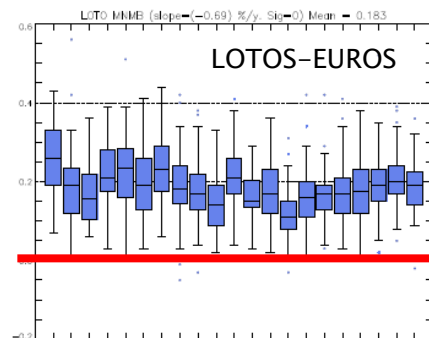
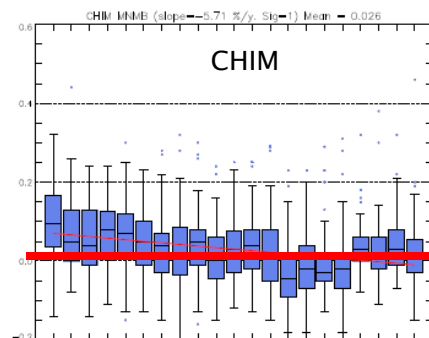
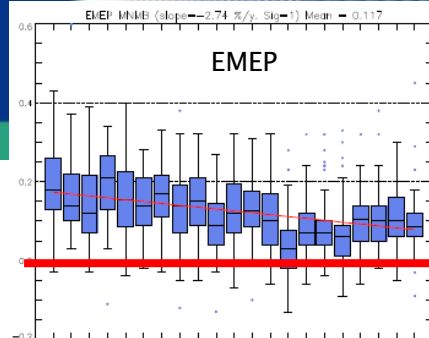
Validation of Ozone Trends

Courtesy S. Solberg

The models slightly overestimate the downward trend so that there is an improvement of model performance

Some regional differences:

- Steady performance trend in England where the strongest decline of O₃ peaks was observed
- Mid and Central Europe: stronger overestimation of downward trend

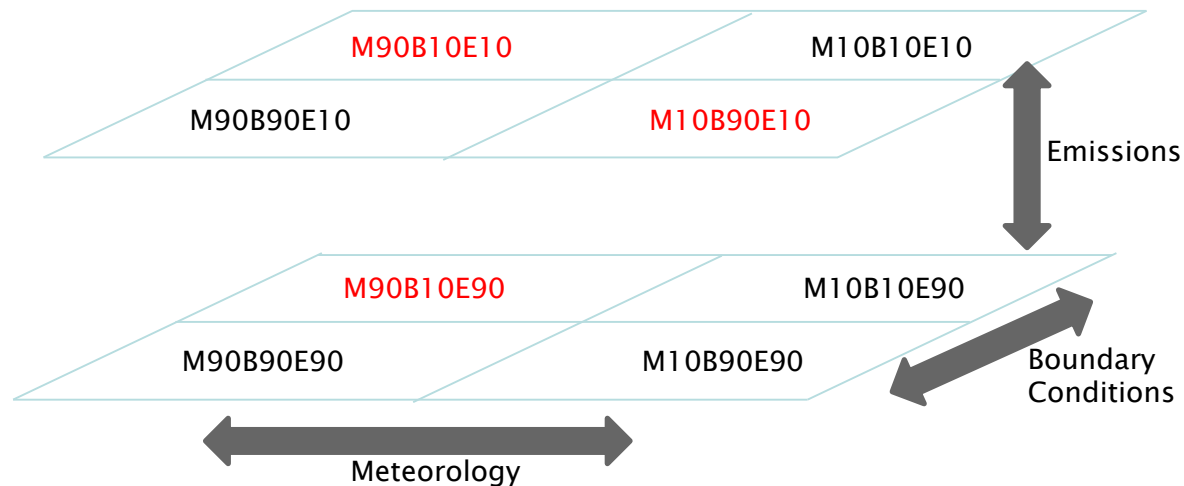


MDA8
Normalized
Mean Bias

Attribution of the key driving factors

Decomposition of the main driving factors

- Emission changes
 - $(M10B10E10 - M10B10E90)$
- Boundary Conditions
 - $(M10B10E90 - M10B90E90)$
- Meteorology
 - $(M10B90E90 - M90B90E90)$
- Total
 - $(M10B10E10 - M90B90E90)$

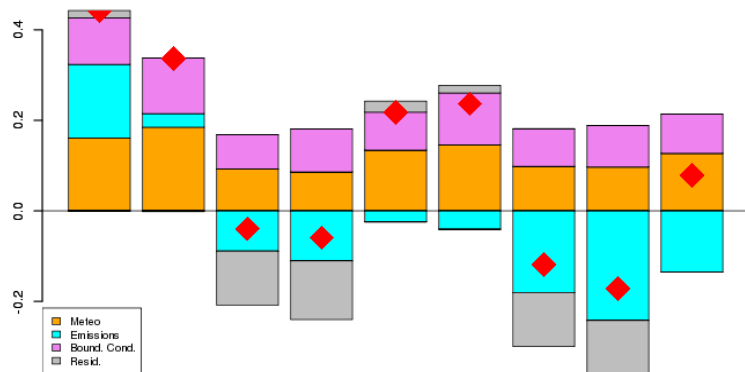


Limitations

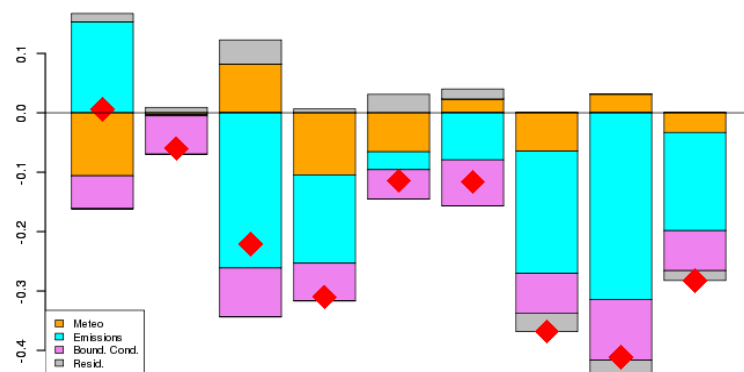
- Sensitivity to selected year
- Interaction terms

Attribution: Ozone

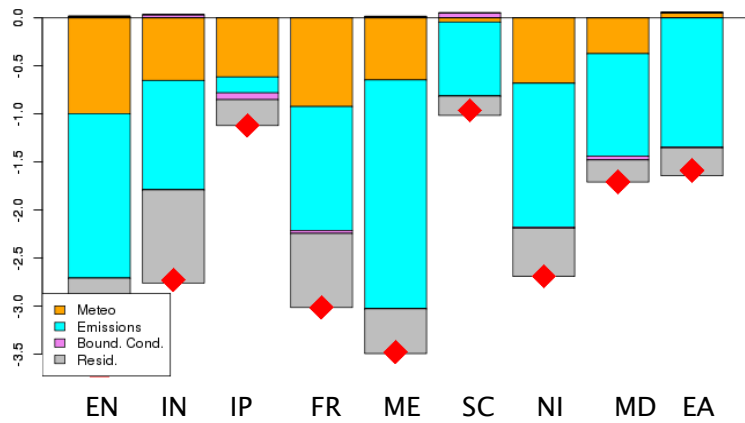
O3 avg 1990's



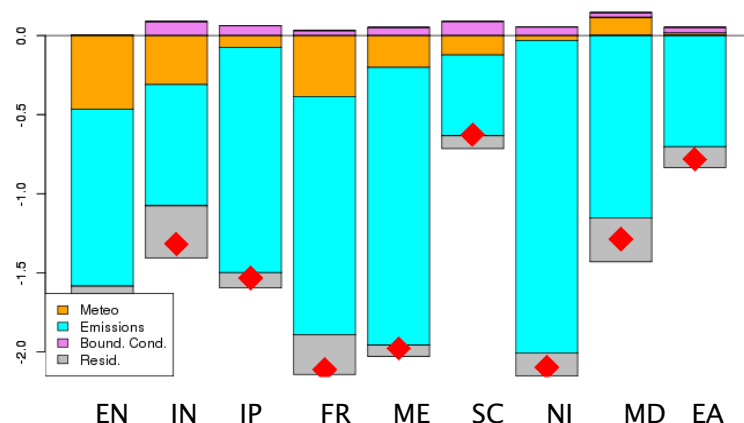
O3 avg 2000's



4MDA8 1990's

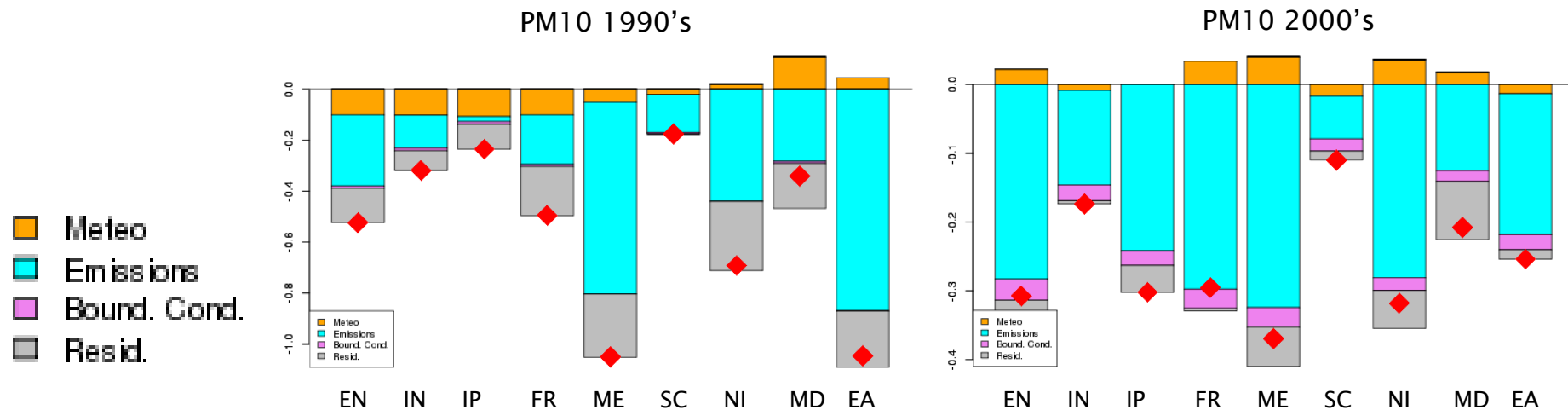


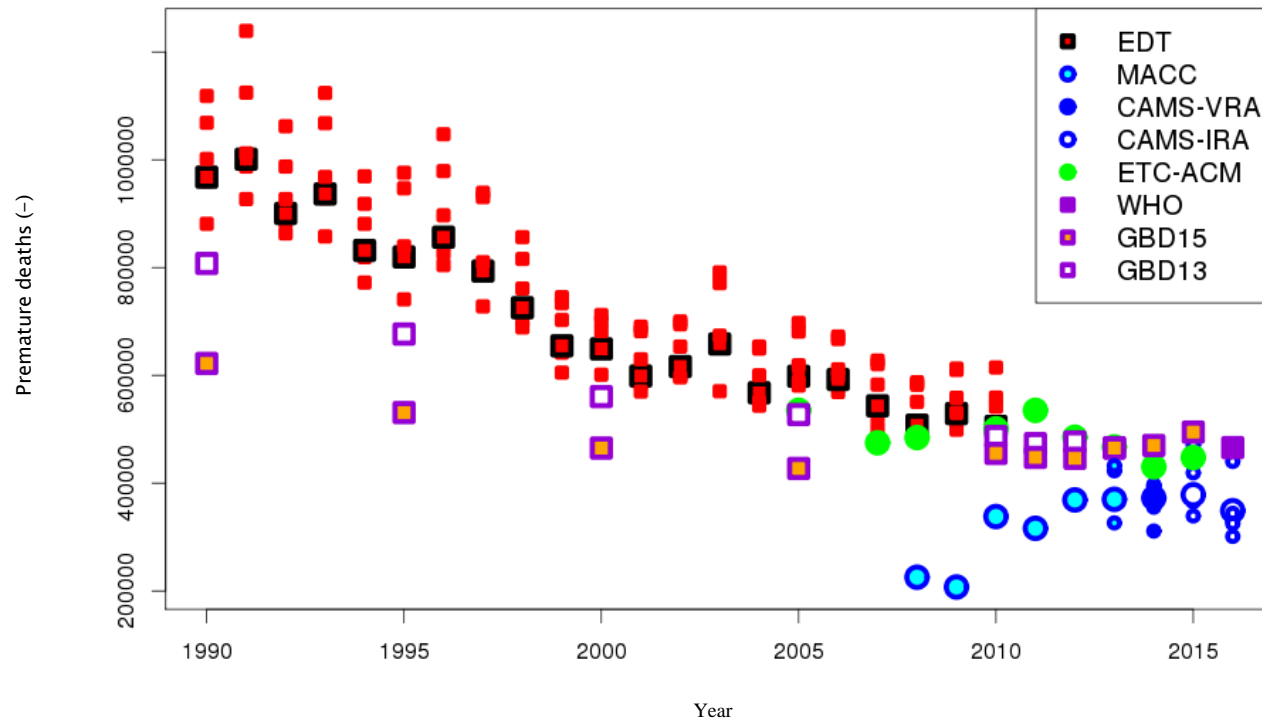
4MDA8 2000's



■ Meteo
■ Emissions
■ Bound. Cond.
■ Resid.

Attribution: Particulate Matter





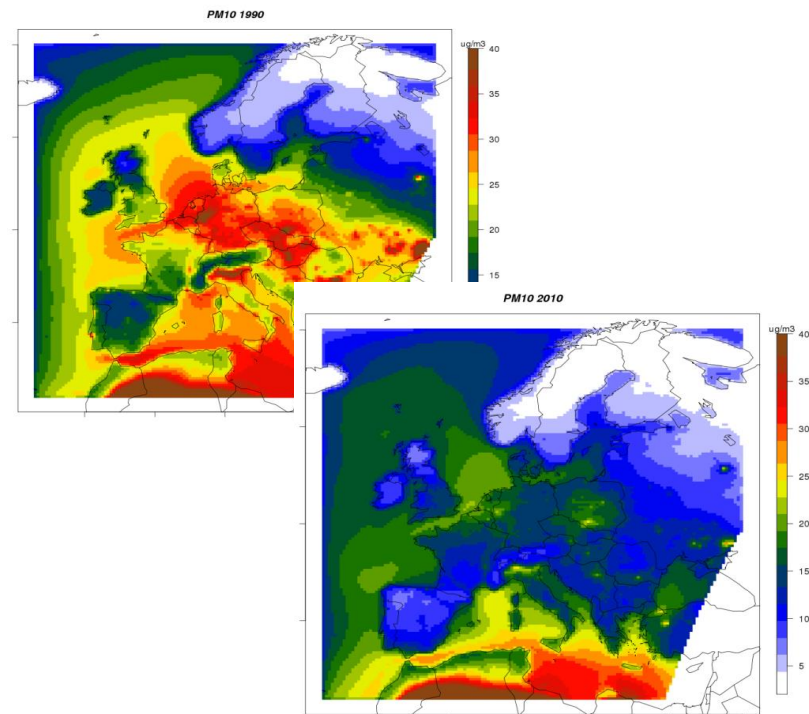
About **1,000,000** deaths in **1990**
About **400,000** deaths in **2014**

Main results

- Model evaluation, including capacity to capture the AQ trends
- Attribution analysis
- Impact studies

Status

- Model production completed
- 1990/2000/2010 + sensitivity
 - 8 participating CTMs
- 21 yr trend
 - 6 participating CTMs
- Model results available on aerocom database



Thanks to the Eurodelta-Trend Modelling Team

CHIMERE (A. Colette, F. Couvidat, B. Bessagnet),
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MATCH (C. Andersson, R. Bergström),
MINNI (M. Mircea, G. Briganti, A. Cappelletti, M. Adani, M. D'Isidoro),
POLR (V. Raffort),
WRF-Chem (K.A. Mar, N. Otero, N. Ojha)